

The Sun.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
 DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00
 DAILY, Per Year, \$30.00
 SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00
 SUNDAY, Per Year, \$10.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$4.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$40.00

FOREIGN RATES.
 DAILY, Per Month, \$4.00
 DAILY, Per Year, \$40.00
 SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00
 SUNDAY, Per Year, \$10.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$5.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$50.00

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, 25c
 THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, 2.50
 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, 25c
 THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, 2.50

All checks, money orders, A. C. to be made payable to The Sun.

Readers of THE SUN looking for the number of the paper for the day and the date of the paper, please note that the paper is published in New York, New York, and is not published in any other city or country.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, and at other places.

London office, 40-42 Fleet street.
 Paris office, 6 rue de la Michodiere, off rue d'Amboise.
 Washington office, 1115 Building.
 Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street.

If you friends who have us with many, please send us the name of the person who has sent you, and we will send you a copy of the paper.

If Mexico Should Release the American Troops.

The release of the troops of the Tenth Cavalry captured by the Mexicans in the fight at Carrizal and a safe escort to General Pershing's headquarters at Colonia Dublan would be of course an act of good faith on the part of the First Chief, signifying that he did not regard the collision of Captain Boy's force with the command of General Gomez as of sufficient importance to render war between the United States and Mexico inevitable.

The release of these prisoners might give the country more light upon Carrizal. What it knows of the affair has been limited to the letter written by Captain Morley as he lay wounded in a hollow after the fight, expecting to be killed by the enemy or to die of exhaustion; to the carbon copy of a note asking permission of the Mexican commander to pass through Carrizal found on the body of Captain Boy; and to the stories of horse holders who fled from the field. Captain Morley's account of what happened makes it clear that his superior had orders to go to Ahumada, which lies a few miles northeast of Carrizal, and that he intended to execute those orders. It is just as clear that General Gomez had orders not to allow any American force to go to Ahumada, or in any other direction except north, and that he intended to execute his orders.

Captain Boy declined General Gomez's proposal for a conference in the town, fearing an ambush. Captain Morley's expression, "we formed for attack," is unfortunate, because it may be only his own inference, and because it is followed by this statement of a fact evidently within his own observation and knowledge: "When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot." It seems probable that each side expected an attack from the other, and if that is the case the conflict of orders was bound to result in a collision.

If the American prisoners are released we shall have a good deal of fresh testimony. Will it clear up obscurities in Captain Morley's narrative and fasten responsibility for what occurred at Carrizal upon the Mexican commander? Was his attack deliberate and wanton, or was it defensive from his point of view? It is deplorable that Captain Boy, the American commander, was killed. A report by him would have been reliable and final.

The New National Chairman.
 It is one of the unwritten laws of politics that the candidate for President shall select the chief manager of his campaign. Mr. Hughes's choice of WILLIAM R. WILSON, a man of whose energy, capacity and sound judgment he has long had personal knowledge, will be ratified by general satisfaction and confidence on the part of those who also know Mr. Wilson's qualities, and they are a multitude.

Good luck to Chairman Wilson, and more power to his elbow as he takes command of the political forces of a reunited party to lead them to victory in the campaign against the One Horse idea.

Chairman Hay's Joker Again.
 At a meeting held in this town on Tuesday representatives of nearly a score of preparedness and patriotic organizations adopted resolutions attacking the Hay army bill. The speakers assailed it not only vigorously but with adequate specification. They did not, however, refer to the Carson Joker, the intention and effect of which were pointed out in an editorial article in THE SUN of May 22. On May 20 this Congressional dialogue occurred:

"Representative CARSON—I should like to know if there is any truth in the report published today that the provision is designed to take care of Judge Cannon of Virginia."

"Representative HAY—It is. He is the only one who can qualify for the position. I am responsible for that being in the bill."

In view of this act and attitude of

the gentleman who is responsible for the legislation dealing with the most important factor in the nation's well-being, there is a peculiar fitness in the lapse of one of the speakers at the meeting of Tuesday night into so inelegant if satisfactory expression a location as: "Mr. Hay has put over the army bill."

Not a bit less specific than Mr. Hay's choicest paragraph, though far as the poles apart in intention and effect, are the resolutions urging universal military training, "first rank" for the navy in the Pacific and second in the Atlantic, and immediate entrance upon a programme of full capacity construction of ships, submarines and aircraft.

After next March the split—not the details in full—of this programme is likely to be in Washington. The Hon. JAMES HAY will not find it so easy another time to "put one over."

The Inheritance.
 According to the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Club of this city at a meeting held to ratify the nominations of Wilson and MARSHALL, the present Administration has been called upon to "work out a solution of the vexatious Mexican problem inherited from the Taft Administration." This is misleading, and intentionally so.

President TAFT relinquished office nine days after the assassination of Madero, which occurred on February 23, 1913. The decision of the question whether General HUERTA should be recognized as provisional President of Mexico Mr. TAFT properly left to his successor, desiring not to embarrass Mr. Wilson. If Mr. TAFT had accepted HUERTA, the incoming Democratic President would have been placed in an awkward and intolerable position, for which Wilson was glad to have the opportunity to decide the question himself on high moral grounds.

It was a welcome inheritance. HUERTA was rejected as a cold blooded murderer and odious tyrant; and President Wilson took up the problem of constitutional government for Mexico with exalted enthusiasm. To him it was not a "vexatious problem." His faith in the capacity of the Mexican people to work out their own salvation if they were left alone was absolute.

Conditions, it is true, became more and more unsatisfactory until they could not very well have been worse. A vexatious problem developed to plague Mr. Wilson, but it was of his own making. No retroactive responsibility attached to Mr. TAFT.

Memory of the Field of Blackbirds.
 The battle of Kosovo was fought 527 years ago. It established the rule of the Sultans in the Balkans and marked the beginning of six centuries of oppression for the Serbs. "The grass never grows where the hoofs of the Turk's horse strike." In June the flowers spring up blood red in the plains of Kosovo.

The anniversary of this fateful battle, June 15, Old Style, yesterday by our calendar, is a day of mourning for the Serb world over. The Montenegrin wears a black band on his cap. He wears, too, red and gold, a golden symbol of the rising sun to express his undying faith and hope. When the Turks shrank back to the Bosphorus the Serbs' dream seemed realized; but yesterday the Teutons ruled, and the Serbs were more than ever strangers to their own lands.

Yesterday for the first time in history France and Great Britain observed Kosovo day. They reiterated their determination to restore the Serbian nation. A reequipped, re-generated Serbian army of 150,000 men waits to renew the fight for its homes. A people that has made such a heroic struggle for liberty and has kept alive through six centuries of oppression its love for national and racial unity will not lose now its faith and hope.

The Castaways on Elephant Island.
 After falling in his second attempt to reach Elephant Island to save twenty-two of the men of the wrecked Endurance, whom he left there on April 24, Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON says that he has not abandoned hope of saving them. He speculates that by going on half rations and killing penguins, which can be done with a club, FRANK WILD and his comrades may be able to hold out until relief comes. Their case was from the first as desperate as any to be found in the annals of polar exploration.

The Endurance broke up on October 27, 1915, being then in the clutches of the grinding ice flows where New South Greenland was supposed to be. A hundred cases of food were saved before the ship went down in 1,900 fathoms of water on November 20. Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON and his men with three boats drifted north on the pack with the wreck of their ship until April 7, 1916, that "land" was sighted. It proved to be Clarence Island, the most easterly of the South Shetlands. Five days later the boats were slid into the open sea, and on April 15 a landing was made on the glacial shore of Elephant Island.

Now it is to be noted that during the perilous drifting of several months it was necessary to shoot five of the seven dog teams, "owing to shortage of food." Further, when Elephant Island was gained some of the men were on the verge of mental and physical collapse. High gulches made the beach "untenable," and a hole had to be cut in the ice slope above the reach of the waves for temporary quarters. The expedition

was doomed unless relief could be obtained, and Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON with five volunteers launched a boat to get somehow to South Georgia, 750 miles away. This was on April 24, and blizzards raging almost continuously after their departure left little behind could have had no hope that SHACKLETON would ever reach South Georgia.

But on May 15 the boat was beached after a terrible experience. A few days later a little unprotected whaler of 80 tons, belonging to the Norwegian station, started south for Elephant Island. This was the first relief expedition. It failed because the ice was too "formidable." Sir ERNEST thought, however, that "it would be easily negotiable for a large protected vessel." He decided to turn for assistance to the Falkland Islands, and the presumption is that for his second attempt he secured a stronger vessel. It must have been a forlorn hope, for—mark this—he wrote at the time that when he left Elephant Island to get help "the party on the beach had five weeks provisions and full rations, exclusive of the possibilities of obtaining seals." That was on April 24, more than two months ago.

Having failed a second time to push through the ice to Elephant Island, Sir ERNEST talks of how life could be sustained by the castaways on half rations and on the flesh of penguins, since he saw some of those unguinely fowl when he bucked the ice unavailingly on his second relief expedition. Ultimate rescue, says he, can be effected only with a wooden steamed vessel or an ice breaker. How is he to obtain and fit out one in the Falkland Islands?—he is now at Port Stanley. And what chance is there that Wild and his companions, their rations gone, could survive by living off that desolate country until a relief ship appeared in sight? It is to be feared that they have succumbed already.

The Regiment as a Melting Pot.
 Mayor MITCHELL is quite right in declining to approve a plan for the organization of a regiment composed entirely of citizens of German birth. His reasons are sound, and they do not question the American patriotism, or the exclusive devotion to the American flag, of the men who would fill the ranks of such a regiment.

The same obvious objection would apply to a military organization made up wholly of citizens of British birth, or of Italian born citizens or of Russian born.

It would apply equally to a regiment composed entirely of Mayflower descendants.

Our flag should mean the fusion of American citizenship, not the differentiation or classification of racial elements of that citizenship.

The same general principle of fusion in military affairs which the Mayor so clearly formulates in his reply to Mr. FRITZ POHL appears in the remarks of General LEONARD WOOD. In this week's *Independent*, on the value of universal training as a melting pot, General Wood says:

"What is needed is some kind of training which will put all classes which go to make up the mass which is bubbling in the American melting pot shoulder to shoulder, living under exactly the same conditions, wearing the same uniform and animated by a common purpose."

That is as true of actual military service as it is of military training in preparation for service. Mr. POHL's suggestion had a true patriotic motive, but the regimental organization should be as much of a melting pot as the polling place.

The Right Kind of National Guard Colonel.
 The Twelfth Infantry of the New York National Guard is to be congratulated upon its acquisition of Captain GEORGE JOHNSTON, U. S. A., as Colonel of the regiment. He is a born soldier, and if he were not a brilliant officer General LEONARD WOOD, who always is fit for the first duty, would not have selected him for staff duty. No regular army officer of his age has worked harder and more intelligently for preparedness than Captain JOHNSTON; he has ably seconded General WOOD's indefatigable efforts to arouse the country to his danger.

But Captain JOHNSTON, who is a son of the Confederate General R. D. JOHNSTON, is really more at home in the field than on the platform. The Captain is a first class fighting man. He distinguished himself as a Rough Rider in Cuba under the eye of Colonel ROOSEVELT, and later in Mindanao he won the Medal of Honor. Another President, Mr. TAFT, in decorating JOHNSTON for his gallantry in the storming of Mount Dajo, said to him on November 7, 1910, in the Executive offices at the White House:

"You asked and obtained permission to advance to the base of the cotta, and did so under a hot fire from the Moro rifle pits, and when the charge was ordered you were severely wounded while gallantly raising yourself up to gain a foothold in order to scale in advance of the others the steep outward face of the parapet."

That is the stuff General JOHNSTON (A. B., Princeton, 1890, and star tuckler) is made of. It would be well if most of the National Guard regiments had regular army officers of his calibre for commanders. There would be more discipline, greater esprit de corps and a higher state of training in the National Guard. Colonel JOHNSTON knows its shortcomings and he has lectured on the subject. The Twelfth is to be congratulated upon its good fortune, but it might as well understand that only the best will satisfy the new

Colonel, and that he will be ambitious to make it the crack regiment of the Division. At the front it will be following your leader.

Captain Lewis S. Morley. The only surviving officer of the fight at Carrizal, described as "a studious looking man with a bearded face," and it is added that he wears "spectacles." A picture of Captain MORLEY taken recently shows him clean shaven and wearing glasses. He has a fine brow, a thin nose, firm mouth, keen eyes and a good jaw. It is the face of a soldier. The beard at the present time is no doubt a campaign accessory. Shaving in the desert is attended with difficulty and many officers let their beards grow. There is really nothing professional in Captain MORLEY's appearance. Officers of the Tenth Cavalry are soldierly men as a rule.

We can point to the slogan, "War in Europe, Peace in America," thank God for Wilson. "District Attorney SHANK" Was the "Klondike" intended to survive the St. Louis convention?

Chairman McCORMICK of the Democratic National Committee has devised, or at least sanctioned, a campaign button with nothing on it but an American flag and the legend: "Constitution, U. S. A. Not a Speck in It." Is the chairman ashamed of his candidate, or does he expect in the coming battles to meet only "a psychological condition?"

VILLA, if alive, is outlawed and comes under the proclamation refusing amnesty to him and others of like character. General OSMON's comment on the "legislative battle" between VILLA and his services to the Carranza Government, and it is interesting as evidence that OSMON, who is a plain soldier, does not know whether his old enemy is dead or alive.

It is now Dr. GEORGE HARVEY by selection of the University of Vermont, who has been designated as Peabody will have the honor of the honorary titles, either of which becomes him.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.
 Views of an Intelligent and Fair-Minded Household Worker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, Having read of some of the discussions on the servant problem I should like to give you some of my own experiences. I have been living with the same family for nearly four years and am sure the servant trouble here has been through no fault of mine.

We have had English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Norwegian and Swedish girls, and one has been as bad as the other. Some have come from places where they have been worked from early morning till late at night, but here they were well treated and never watched while working, and with their legs sticking out in every direction, and when asked to do a thing always said, "I'll do it in my own way," and "They were satisfied with my work." Well, why did she leave that place?

Another after burning not only food and kettle threw them away, saying there was plenty more where they came from.

Another carried dinner plates into the kitchen, and with her legs sticking out in every direction, and when asked to do a thing always said, "I'll do it in my own way," and "They were satisfied with my work." Well, why did she leave that place?

Another after burning not only food and kettle threw them away, saying there was plenty more where they came from.

Another carried dinner plates into the kitchen, and with her legs sticking out in every direction, and when asked to do a thing always said, "I'll do it in my own way," and "They were satisfied with my work." Well, why did she leave that place?

Another after burning not only food and kettle threw them away, saying there was plenty more where they came from.

Another carried dinner plates into the kitchen, and with her legs sticking out in every direction, and when asked to do a thing always said, "I'll do it in my own way," and "They were satisfied with my work." Well, why did she leave that place?

Another after burning not only food and kettle threw them away, saying there was plenty more where they came from.

Another carried dinner plates into the kitchen, and with her legs sticking out in every direction, and when asked to do a thing always said, "I'll do it in my own way," and "They were satisfied with my work." Well, why did she leave that place?

Another after burning not only food and kettle threw them away, saying there was plenty more where they came from.

Another carried dinner plates into the kitchen, and with her legs sticking out in every direction, and when asked to do a thing always said, "I'll do it in my own way," and "They were satisfied with my work." Well, why did she leave that place?

Another after burning not only food and kettle threw them away, saying there was plenty more where they came from.

SHOULD HE ENLIST?
 Information for a Father Whose Son Is Eager to Serve His Country.

DEAR BILL: You write that the young men in your part of the middle West, like those here on the Atlantic coast, are eager to volunteer for military service in Mexico, and on the border if needed there. Among these fine young fellows, you add, is your son, 20 years old, who has just finished his sophomore year at the State University. You ask whether I think the time has come for young men generally to volunteer, who are not connected with any branch of the militia; also where your son could be of the most service to his country should he join a command.

It is not a coincidence that I have made careful inquiry regarding the same matters for the sake of my own son, who has just come home from his New England college to spend his summer vacation. When the Mexican situation became acute, about a fortnight ago, I did not wait to hear from my boy. I knew that if the country needed him nothing could hold him back. In order that he might be prepared to act intelligently in such a serious matter I have talked with experienced men, have spent several hours in one of the principal recruiting stations and have carefully noted down that which was told me.

The first thing to be noted is the value of the National Guard. It is a parent that, as in times past, our reliance now must be upon the United States Army. The brunt of heavy campaigning is borne by the regular troops. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

The regular troops are able to undergo these hardships because they are trained to do so, and because they are in charge of experienced officers, whose professional standing, whose chances of promotion, depend in large measure upon the care they give the physical well being of the men they command. They are the fellows whose lives are constantly in jeopardy, to keep hardened and seasoned, so they can at any time take the field—scouting, marching, fighting, avoiding ambush, suffering the inconvenience of hunger and thirst, going without sleep, without shelter in some tropical heat and downpour as well, and escaping disease which devastates raw volunteers under such conditions.

used as fuel by a part of the British navy. Of course this would be pleasant for Germany, but not especially agreeable to Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan. I have no information on the subject, but I have a decided "hunch" that agents of these European Allies already may be trying to show Carranza the utter folly of war with the United States. The trouble is that Carranza has lost control of the situation and of the Mexican people as well—that Mexico is in a condition of literal anarchy. Yours, JIM.

GOULD PERSHING'S TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN?
 A Correspondent Who Agrees With Doctor Harvey, Although Perhaps From a Different Point of View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, Colonel Harvey is right. The troops should be withdrawn from Mexico, where they never should have been sent. Inspired by the mortification and outcry following the unfortunate affair at Carrizal, the invasion of Mexico was undertaken without any definite plan of operations or apparently any realization of what the troops would be asked to do. Large and too slow to catch Villa, too small to conquer Mexico, and only adequate to complicate further the situation. The troops should be recalled, they should have been when Carranza withdrew his consent to their remaining in the Administration strong enough to meet the emergency.

The border should be adequately guarded by troops that cannot be surprised, and who will not be asked to take care of a border which is not theirs. They should not be chasing them through their own haunts, but by destroying them on this side of the border.

The country does not want war, it is absolutely unprepared for it, and while from the safety of the interior they can see the smoke of the guns, they can hear the roar of the shells, they have no sympathy with the enemy. Those who must bear the burden, resulting from mistakes and unpreparedness and politics surely should have a voice in the decision.

We want no more of either conquest or philanthropy, to force on a neighboring country a form of government which it does not want, and which is justified, sometimes necessary, but with Mexico now is neither. To sacrifice thousands of the youth of the United States to a war which is not theirs, the crowning and cruellest blunder of all. J. F. C.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28.
The Shortage of Army Horses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, Today's SUN contains an article pointing out the difficulty of securing a suitable supply of horses for the mobilized troops and the Government. The article states that between 250,000 and 500,000 have been exported during the last two years.

The Department of Commerce gives the following figures for the exportation of horses and mules from September 1, 1914, to March 31, 1916, namely, during sixteen months:

Horses..... 493,153
 Mules..... 108,133

They represented, of course, the pick of the stock available. It was with Mexico, we shall need a great many horses because a relatively small army will have to cover a very large territory. Where, then, are they to come from? A prudent Government would have taken steps to prevent the depletion of the country of serviceable horses even if it had not been for the war.

NEW YORK, June 27.
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, The interview in your esteemed paper of Tuesday with John T. Spratley, of Virginia, who is now in the United States, contains a statement which is of interest to the country. Spratley, who is a cavalry remount supervisor, is no novice to the horse business. He has been in the cavalry remount business for many years, and he is a man who is well known to the cavalry.

Mr. Spratley's statement that Europe has taken between 250,000 and 500,000 horses and mules during the last two years is a statement which is of interest to the country. It is a statement which is of interest to the country.

Mr. Spratley's statement that Europe has taken between 250,000 and 500,000 horses and mules during the last two years is a statement which is of interest to the country. It is a statement which is of interest to the country.

Mr. Spratley's statement that Europe has taken between 250,000 and 500,000 horses and mules during the last two years is a statement which is of interest to the country. It is a statement which is of interest to the country.

Mr. Spratley's statement that Europe has taken between 250,000 and 500,000 horses and mules during the last two years is a statement which is of interest to the country. It is a statement which is of interest to the country.

Mr. Spratley's statement that Europe has taken between 250,000 and 500,000 horses and mules during the last two years is a statement which is of interest to the country. It is a statement which is of interest to the country.

Mr. Spratley's statement that Europe has taken between 250,000 and 500,000 horses and mules during the last two years is a statement which is of interest to the country. It is a statement which is of interest to the country.

Mr. Spratley's statement that Europe has taken between 250,000 and 500,000 horses and mules during the last two years is a statement which is of interest to the country. It is a statement which is of interest to the country.

THE LOST SISTER-IN-LAW.
 Interruption of the Search by a Visitor From Boston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, The search for my lost blonde sister-in-law has been by a visitor from Boston who came over for the very purpose of adding, if possible, in the discovery of my sister-in-law, a new element to the search